JULY 28, 1917 FIVE CENTS

# The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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VOTES FOR WOMEN

# THE WOMAN CITIZEN

*Founded June 2, 1917*

*Continuing the*

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

*Founded 1870*

*By* LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

*Continuing also the*

WOMAN VOTER

*Founded 1910*

*By the* WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

*and the*

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

*Founded 1915*

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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## The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue

New York

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## Attention! Attention!! Attention!!!

**Attention is called to the fact that from this date no subscription to the *Woman Citizen* will be taken for less than one year. The cost of the magazine makes trial subscriptions prohibitive.**

**Only full year subscriptions will be accepted.**

**And those only when accompanied by payment in advance.**

**No club offers will be made or accepted.**

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**Please keep in mind that the *Woman Citizen's* cost is not covered by the price charged for it.**

**In order to keep that price at $1.00 all involved book-keeping and all billing must be done away with, and our lists be put and kept on a strictly cash basis.**

Carrie Chapman Catt.

### PROGRESS OF THE SUFFRAGE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE

65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2, and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

*Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.*

*Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

### History of Amendment

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

*In the Senate:*

1878, Adverse majority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1889, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1890, Without recommendation.
1893, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Without recommendation.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.
March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

IN THE HOUSE REPORTED FROM COMMITTEE:

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915; yeas 174, nays 204.

### Introduced in the 65th Congress

IN THE SENATE:

April 1917 (special session), by Senators Jones of New Mexico, Shafroth of Colorado, Owen of Oklahoma, Poindexter of Washington, and Thompson of Kansas.

IN THE HOUSE:

April 1917 (special session), by Representatives Raker of California, Rankin of Montana, Keating of Colorado, Taylor of Colorado, Hayden of Arizona, and Mondell of Wyoming.

*Status:*

IN THE SENATE:

In the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

IN THE HOUSE:

In the Judiciary Committee.

June 6, the Rules Committee voted to report favorably, "as soon as the pending war legislation is disposed of," Representative Raker's resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House.

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become more insistent as the Summer approaches its meridian. Complete Outfits for the seashore, the country or the mountains may be obtained, at moderate expense, in the Departments reserved for Women's, Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel; Boys' and Young Men's Clothing; and Men's Furnishings and Outing Garments.

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## FOOD NUMBER ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to Many New Features Scheduled the Food Number of the

# Woman Citizen

Will Be Deferred Until

## AUGUST 18

See the Editorial Announcement on the Next Page

# The Woman Citizen

## THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

### A Journal of Democracy

**July 28, 1917**

*"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."*

### Food Number Announcement Extraordinary

WE were too sudden in our announcement of the date of the *Woman Citizen's* Food Number. The undertaking promptly loped past our first intention and ambition. We had no idea that there were so many ways to make corn bread and so many intelligent opinions on stimulation of production and conservation of product.

It will not, in a word, be possible to develop all the Food Number's accumulated features at the date first assigned it. The issue of August 18 has now been set aside for it. Thanks to the response of our readers our program grows more and more practical and it is hoped and believed that through it a real contribution will be made to the propaganda of food conservation. It will present not only abstract theory and abstract recommendation, but first-hand analyses of the way theory and recommendation work in the kitchen. The edition will be a large one, but make sure of some extra copies for your friends by putting in your order early at your newsdealers.

Meantime, the columns for the number are still open to further constructive suggestion concerning the great question of what to eat, what to can, what to dry, and what to save for soldiers.

### The Masculine Touch

WE read a good deal in the novels and the picture books about the feminine touch. There seems to be, as well, a masculine touch, evidence of a masculine unfaith that has been brought into sharp relief by recent revelations of police inefficiency as developed by the now historic Ruth Cruger case in New York city. Against the rightful prosecution of that case man after man interposed this unfaith with a unanimity that would have signed, sealed and delivered to perdition not only the outraged body of the young girl, but her outraged soul and reputation as well.

Then a woman, Mrs. Grace Humiston, stepped into the case. And she brought into it just one essentially feminine contribution—faith in girlhood. It was her starting point, it was what she based on in projecting her whole investigation. And because with it she had solid ground under her feet she unearthed the murderer of Ruth Cruger and his more or less criminal police shielders and accomplices.

One of the ugliest of the features that attend the case of the disappearing girl is that assured routinism of mind that characterizes the course of men police in such cases. "Aw, just gone off with her fellow," the policeman insists. "Just out on the suitcase route." It takes a crowbar to dislodge this unfaith of his, whether it come from stupidity or shrewd recognition that such unfaith is a good working asset. He has known many girls who have disappeared who were "bad." Ergo, all girls who disappear are bad. More than anything else this masculine inadequacy has brought women to the sharp realization that men must no longer handle alone a question so fraught with consequence to women as the police protection of young girls, a protection that is not and never can be adequate so long as men turn obtuse and cynical minds upon the agonizing question of a home girl's sudden disappearance into the city's maelstrom.

Suffragists perhaps realize this more keenly than any other women, but all women are rejoicing together over the discernment of Commissioner Woods, New York City's police head, in appointing Mrs. Grace Humiston as special investigator.

The recognition of women in the administration of police affairs has come forward rapidly as part of the general woman movement. It means no more nor less than the recognition of their immediate involvement in the social welfare of town and state and nation. Stated in terms of social welfare police affairs stand forth with such direct reference to the need of woman's help that the wonder is that woman has been so long shut out of these, her immediate concerns.

### A Sense of Proportion

IT looks as if in the minds of the pickets the question at issue at Washington might become less the federal suffrage amendment than whether or not women can prove to men that repressive measures don't repress—something that everybody except police authorities must already know without demonstration of any kind.

And it looks as if, to Congressmen, the question at issue at Washington might cease to be the federal suffrage amendment in order to become the defy, "You can't coerce us men. We will if we will, and we won't if we won't."

Meantime the National American Woman Suffrage Association insists that it is due the 2,000,000 strictly non-partisan suffragists in its organization that a sense of proportion be re-established and the cause of the federal suffrage amendment be set on its way to the exclusion of the unprofitable hostilities that have been allowed to block it.

## New Phase of Organization Among Women

A SIGN of 1917 times with regard to the sharpening utilitarianism of organization for women was the remarkable gathering of business women in Chicago the other day under the aegis of the "National Convention of Business Women." Business women from all parts of the country were present and the evidence of their qualifications and achievements was vivid. A "Woman's Association of Commerce to Advance the Commercial, Educational, and Civic Interests of Women" is a collateral development of prime significance. Florence King, the noted woman patent lawyer, is its president.

Though it be a far cry from the culture clubs of the '70's to the National Convention of Business Women in 1917, the connection is intimate. If the club women of America had not so widely impressed organization upon the women of America a quarter of a century ago, and if suffragists had not, for fifty years, been showing women how to intensify organization, the business women of America would hardly have gathered in conclave so successfully in 1917.

Organization among women long since made its case. The purposes of organization will change and develop with the times. The organization of business women is a noteworthy sign of 1917 times. In "trade and transportation," and in the professions, as in industry, women have acute need of organization.

## Where Suffrage Stands in England

WOMAN suffrage, as everybody knows, has passed the necessary three readings in the British House of Commons by overwhelming majorities. What everybody doesn't know so well is its future fate.

As one clause of a bill, "the Representation of the People Bill," that contains 33 clauses in all, its fate is of course entangled in the bill as a whole. Seven or more of the most controversial of the clauses in that bill are already safely passed, and it is hoped and believed that the others will be disposed of with no great display of obstructive tactics. As soon as all the 33 clauses are disposed of the bill will be sent up to the Lords. Whether the Lords will get it before the August recess is a question, but it is expected that they will. Unless the House of Lords does get a chance to take action on the bill before the middle of August, it will go over to the December session, as the Lords do not usually sit in the autumn. It is taken for granted that whenever they do get their chance at the bill the action of the Lords will be affirmative. This is not so much because woman suffrage is so popular with the conservative Upper House, as because it is now so obviously the will of the people that there can be no evading it. When the bill returns to the Commons, its course may possibly be complicated by amendments that will necessitate further discussion.

But while all these adverse possibilities are to be weighed in any adequate survey of the suffrage situation in Great Britain, English suffragists are sanguine that early autumn may find the woman suffrage question settled for all time in Great Britain.

And settled right.

## Is Hoover Handicapped?

THE high cost of food is a burning question. The public has been watching with great interest the progress of the food bill in Congress, and the efforts of the President and Mr. Hoover to put it through.

Mr. Hoover has met with many snags, and these have called out a flood of comment in the press; but not a solitary person has yet suggested that his difficulties would be less if he had not the right to vote. None of his friends has raised the question whether he has not been been absent in Belgium so long as to lose (temporarily) his right to vote in this country. No one suggests that if such is the case it would inspire Congress with increased faith in his disinterestedness, and would lead the business interests which are hostile to the food bill to withdraw their opposition. Anyone who should seriously advance such a theory would be set down as a lunatic. Yet the opponents of equal rights constantly tell us that a woman who wanted to put through a pure food bill or any other good measure would find the ballot a disadvantage and a handicap.

Men as well as women are working for improved legislation, not only in Congress, but in every state Legislature. And not one of these men has ever complained that he found his ballot a handicap, or expressed the belief that he could get his bill through more easily if he had not the right to vote.

The chief organizations of women that work for improved legislation are the women's clubs. They began by being afraid even to mention suffrage. Time and experience have now convinced them that they would find the ballot a help, and equal suffrage has been endorsed by the General Federation and by the state Federations of 37 states. When the question came up in the General Federation, not one of the negative votes was cast by a delegate from any enfranchised state.

The best witnesses are the women who have worked for improved legislation both before and after equal suffrage was granted in their states; because they can speak from actual experience. A letter of inquiry was addressed to the President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs in each enfranchised state, and also to the chairman of the Federation's legislative committee, asking whether they have found equal suffrage a hindrance or a help. All the answers, without a single exception, said that they had found it a help. All agreed in substance with Mrs. Benjamin E. Page of Highland Park, Chairman of the Illinois State Federation's legislative committee, who wrote:

"In general, the politicians all over the state pay much more attention to what the women want. Any number of instances from the small towns and cities could be given."

Men seldom use the argument that women would find it harder to get desired legislation if they had a vote. They know better. It is a plea that is used by conservative women to frighten other conservative women. Any who have been alarmed by it would do well to notice that all the vicious interests, and everybody who does not want the improved legislation that women's organizations desire, are opposed to letting women vote. A. S. B.

## A New Complaint

IN the old times it was constantly said that woman suffrage would turn everything topsy turvy in the most horrifying manner. Now the complaint of the opponents is that it has made so little difference.

When Dr. Stephen S. Wise was told by a San Francisco friend that women's votes made no change in public affairs, he felt shocked, and asked for more information. Finally, his friend said that there had been no material change, except that the schools had been improved, new playgrounds established, more parks opened, the streets kept cleaner, many saloons and brothels closed, and a few other little things like that; otherwise it had not made much difference.

And Dr. Wise added: "For such things as these, New York needs votes for women more urgently than women need votes."

A. S. B.

## Punishing a Language

THE drowning catch at straws. A little incident that lately happened in Nebraska is being eagerly clutched at by the opponents of woman suffrage, whose antiquated ideas are fast being drowned in the rising tide of public opinion.

Nebraska has recently given women presidential, municipal, and county suffrage. When this bill was pending, another measure was also pending, to abolish the teaching of German in the public schools. According to a statement lately made by a prominent Eastern opponent of equal rights, two German members of the Legislature, who were opposed to equal suffrage, traded votes with two American members, who were in favor of it, the Germans voting for the suffrage bill in return for the American members voting against the abolition of German in the schools. This vote by the two Americans is now held up as a horrid and unpatriotic act.

This is a very shallow view. Such "log-rolling" or trading of votes goes on constantly. Sometimes it is justifiable, sometimes it is not. In the present case, the two Americans doubtless thought that woman suffrage would do more good than the teaching of the German language would do harm; and they were right in thinking so.

They would have been still more right if they had pointed out that the teaching of German in the schools is actually of use as a war measure. It is a very short-sighted patriotism that fancies you can serve your country better if you are unable to understand your enemy. Other things being equal, a soldier who knows the enemy's language is of more value to his country than one who does not. He is worth more for scouting and reconnoissance; he is able to question prisoners; he can decipher captured despatches; in case of close combat, he can understand the orders that are being given to the other side. Such knowledge is valuable not only to soldiers but to civilians. In case of a German invasion, any Boy Scout or Camp Fire Girl might be able to bring the American officers important information gleaned from something overheard among the enemy. The history of war is full of such instances.

Every day the American press publishes quotations from newspapers printed in Germany, in the effort to make out what course public events in that country are taking. Should we be better off if we did not know? Is it unpatriotic to be able to translate them?

There is a large element of hysteria in the hostility to equal suffrage. With those opponents of equal rights for women who really imagine they see a danger to American institutions in letting Americans learn German it is not intelligent patriotism, but patriotic hysteria. With others, it is merely a shrewd and unscrupulous willingness to play up anything and magnify any trifle that can be pressed into the service of prejudice; not one of these objectors has ever expressed disapproval on any of the many questions when liquor men in state Legislatures have traded votes on other questions to secure votes against woman suffrage.

Long ago old Stephen Girard of Philadelphia established the requirement that every pupil in the Girard institute should learn Spanish, because he foresaw a great expansion of trade with South America. Linguistic knowledge is useful not only as a trade measure but as a war measure. If the present war were likely to last for a generation longer, a strong argument could be made for a great increase in the teaching of the German tongue. Luckily there is no such probability. Opinions as to the value of a knowledge of German may differ; but it is ridiculous to charge everyone with lack of patriotism who does not vote to abolish such opportunities for learning it as now exist.

If you came to that, is it not unpatriotic to side with the Germans in their view of the woman question? If we could poll the officers of the U-boats that are now ravaging the Atlantic, their vote would be overwhelmingly opposed to woman suffrage.

A. S. B.

## Brave Under Fire

ONE in thirteen of New Zealand's men has gone to war—a remarkably large proportion—and the extraordinary gallantry shown by the New Zealand troops is a subject of admiring comment in the press.

This furnishes a conclusive answer to the curious prediction made by some opponents of equal rights that if men give women the ballot they will become enfeebled and unable to fight. In New Zealand, women have had full suffrage for twenty-two years. Today the men of New Zealand are not only holding their own with the men of other countries as fighters, but are winning special praise.

The Spartans were the bravest fighters in Greece. Among them women enjoyed an amount of freedom and of influence in public affairs that was most unusual in those early days. A Greek from another province once said tauntingly to a woman of Sparta, "The Spartans are the only people whose women rule the men." The Spartan mother answered proudly, "We are the only women who bring forth men."

When was it ever known that doing justice weakened a man's muscle, moral or physical? And since when have justice and generosity to women been a mark of cowardice? In the words of the old song:

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the daring.

A. S. B.

# The Word from Washington

## In Congress

As the date for adjournment of Congress seems as uncertain as ever, or, according to the latest indications, even more remote than has been supposed, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing of Pittsburgh, formerly chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has been appointed to take charge of the Washington headquarters of the association, to relieve Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who has been in charge since March, and who is now taking a much needed vacation. Mrs. Roessing has arrived in Washington and the headquarters, both office and house, are open and in operation with almost undiminished force, notwithstanding the summer heat.

The House of Representatives was in session but fifteen minutes during the week of July 16, and most of the members are out of town, but the technicalities of procedure continue to prevent action on the question of creating a suffrage committee, and require close attention from the Congressional Committee, which hopes for a vote on the committee question at no distant date.

Recess of the House in three-day periods, first from last Saturday to Wednesday, and then, after fifteen minutes, from Monday the 23d, was taken because the House had passed the food bill and the revenue measures, and must wait for the Senate to act. The Senate debated the food bill all last week. With this bill in conference, the revenue bills will occupy the Senate's attention and these in turn will go back to the House. The debate on all this legislation is expected to occupy both the House and the Senate for some time to come.

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## Secretary Baker Urged to Use Women for the Medical Service

Out on the Pacific Coast where women vote, women physicians, led by Dr. Adelaide Brown of San Francisco, are signing the following resolution:

WHEREAS, women physicians in Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Austria and Germany have performed invaluable services during the present war, services which have been signally recognized by their respective Governments; and,

WHEREAS, in the United States there are large numbers of women physicians fitted and equipped to render equally valuable service and to render service as efficient and valuable as can be rendered by men physicians, not only as anesthetists, radiographers and hospital and laboratory directors, but also as surgeons; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we urge upon the Secretary of War that the services of women physicians be utilized to the fullest extent by the United States War Department in the present war; that opportunities for medical service be given to medical women equal to the opportunities given to medical men, both as members of the staffs of base hospitals and otherwise; and that the women so serving be given the same rank, title and pay given to men holding equivalent positions.

## Resolution Passed at the Twenty-first Child Welfare Conference, National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Association, Washington, D. C.

**"It is clearly evident that new duties and responsibilities of citizenship will soon be laid upon us. Many states have already called women to the exercise of the elective franchise, and before long the same service will be required of all of us. It is incumbent upon us, therefore, to so prepare ourselves that we may use the ballot with intelligence and sincere regard for the public welfare."**

## Briefs for Woman Suffrage

War is creating many peeresses in England. Who will represent them in the House of Lords?

* * *

A teachers' branch of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government was formed at a meeting of one hundred teachers.

* * *

Flag women at crossings are a recent innovation on various railroads. Flag women are no innovation at all in Germany. They have long been an institution in that country. Women seem to be generally replacing men in the lighter work of the railroads.

## The National Editorial Association, in Convention in Minneapolis in July, Adopted the Following Resolutions:

**"WHEREAS, We believe in the justice of political equality of women, be it**

**"RESOLVED, That we favor the submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Legislatures of the several states in order that the women of the United States may become the political equals of those of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Scandinavian Countries."**

**The Association is composed of the small-town newspapers of the country and is a press power that suffragists appreciate on the side of the federal suffrage amendment.**

## Resolution Adopted by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in Convention at Washington, D. C.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

*Whereas*, The Association of Collegiate Alumnae endorsed the principle of equal suffrage at its last biennial convention on the ground that education which vitally affects the interests of women is the affair of the electors;

*Whereas*, Universal suffrage is now generally recognized as a fundamental need of every nation, and the franchise is being rapidly extended to woman by other democratic governments;

*And whereas*, The Federal Suffrage Amendment is the only practicable way to enable all states to enfranchise their women,

*Be it resolved*, That we, the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, representing many thousands of women graduates of fifty-two coeducational, separate and affiliated colleges for women in the United States, assembled in biennial convention in Washington, this 13th day of April, 1917, do hereby endorse the Federal Suffrage Amendment Association as a war measure and as the best preparation for a lasting democratic peace; that we respectfully ask the President of the United States to exert his great influence in support of the amendment; and that we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to pass the said Federal Suffrage Amendment with all possible dispatch in order that the Legislatures of all the states of the United States may be given the power to enfranchise the women of the United States.

Signed on behalf of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae:

Gertrude S. Martin, Executive Secretary, Ithaca, N. Y.; Helen Packham, Recording Secretary, Berkeley, Cal.; Sophie C. Hart, Vice-President, North Atlantic Section, Wellesley, Mass.; Frances Haldeman Sidwell, Vice-President, South Atlantic Section, Washington, D. C.; Violet Jayne Schmidt, Vice-President, Northeast Central Section, Urbana, Ill.; Mrs. Frank L. McVey, Vice-President, Northwest Central Section, University, N. D.; Juliet Jameson Poynter, Vice-President, Southeast Central Section, Shelbyville, Ky.; Caroline L. Humphrey, President, Kendal Green, Mass.; Elsie S. Pratt, Vice-President-at-Large, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Vassie C. Ward, Vice-President, Southwest Central Section, Kansas City, Mo.; Maria M. Dean, Vice-President, North Rocky Mountain Section, Helena, Mont.; Edna F. Hendrie, Vice-President, South Rocky Mountain Section, Denver, Colo.; Laura Whipple Carr, Vice-President, North Pacific Section, Seattle, Wash.; Ethel Moore, Vice-President, South Pacific Section, Oakland, Cal.

# From Portland to Portland

"Make the map white from Portland to Portland," is a campaign slogan now being given in concrete form by the suffragists of Maine, who have entered the final stage of their campaign with a list of activities which speak well for the ability of the campaign leaders, and which, it is expected, will culminate in a victorious climax on September 10, when the question of equal suffrage comes to a vote at the polls, in the Pine Tree State.

A big feature of the campaign was the mass meeting July 27 at Bangor, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary of the National Association, and Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, chairman of the Maine Campaign Committee, as speakers.

## New York State Suffrage Conference

Governor Charles S. Whitman; Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, of New York City; James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; Herbert S. Parsons, New York State Member of the Republican National Committee, and Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, are among the speakers announced for a state conference of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, at Saratoga, August 29th and 30th. This conference sounds the opening of the big drive for suffrage in New York State at the next election, November 6th, 1917.

The Conference will be open to official delegates made up of all the elected officers of the Campaign District Organization, as well as the elected officials of the Assembly Districts of the various sections, and of the different suffrage clubs. Invitations have, furthermore, been issued to a large number of prominent men and women whose interest will lead them to give active support to the suffrage campaign this fall.

No small part of the two days' Conference, it is expected will be devoted to reports on war service activities, by the various county suffrage organizations. For the past six months almost without exception, the suffrage organizations in New York State have been devoting their time to war service, which will necessitate a greatly intensified suffrage campaign in September and October.

## Absolutely Non-Partisan

Rhode Island is feeling deeply, though blithely, its responsibility as the first Eastern State to carry off the big trophy of presidential suffrage. To that end Rhode Island suffragists are mobilizing their forces for a federal amendment drive which will mean suffrage for all. Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, state president, has appointed her chairmen of standing committees, and the program is well started.

Nineteen fully organized leagues have been handed over by the state organizer, Miss Mabel E. Orgelman, to the Congressional chairman. It will be the duty of these leagues to mobilize all suffrage sentiment and influence for an effective federal drive.

Rhode Island suffragists are absolutely non-partisan, and they purpose to remain so. They are indebted for the state's tremendous stride toward political freedom to Republicans and Democrats alike, and though both parties have made overtures for support the suffragists will continue a strictly non-partisan policy.

## Big Bazaar Planned

Recently at "Janus," the home of Mrs. Solon Jacobs on the top of Red Mountain, Birmingham, Ala., suffragists gathered to plan for a bazaar to be given this fall. It is to be a most elaborate affair with many novel as well as beautiful features. Mrs. Jacobs is already at work with her committees on plans and details. One of the big features of the bazaar will be a Suffrage Baby Show.

An honor has come to Miss Millie Dowd, second vice-chairman of the Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association, who has been appointed social service secretary of a large department store, where she has been filling a responsible position.

## Texas Has "Suffrage Soldier" Committee

Texas suffragists are deep in the problem of furnishing clean amusement for the thousands of soldier boys to be stationed in their state. Large general entertainments are many, but do not meet the real need of the boy away from home. That need is to be a welcome guest in the homes of congenial people, to meet girls of his own age, and to have some of the tactful "mothering" that every boy appreciates, even if he shies away from it a bit bashfully.

To meet this need a "Suffrage Soldier" Committee has been appointed by the State Association, and the following letter sent to the president of each local organization throughout the state.

"Hundreds of suffrage sons and brothers are being called to the colors. Soon they will be stationed in training camps and army posts in localities where many are totally unacquainted. The Texas Equal Suffrage Association is anxious to put the suffragists in touch with these boys in towns where they are stationed.

"Will you please send to state headquarters a list of the sons, brothers, and all near relatives of your members who are now in the service and the following information concerning them:

First. Full name.
Second. Branch of the service.
Third. County and regiment.
Fourth. Place stationed.
Fifth. Age of soldier.
Sixth. Married or single.

"These names will be catalogued and a list of the soldier boys stationed in their towns sent to each local organization. The purpose of this is to furnish some home and social life to the men.

"Will you respond to this as soon as possible that our Committee may begin its work.

Cordially yours,

MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM, *President.*"

The Committee expects to keep in touch with the boys listed with them for the duration of the War.

## From Oregon:

Governor Wythycombe says: "In my estimation equal suffrage has proved thoroughly successful in Oregon. The women of the State have exercised their franchise wisely and diligently. The old anti-suffrage adage that "women would not vote if they had the ballot" has been substantially disproved. I am confident that equal suffrage has had a beneficial effect upon the public life of the West and that it is especially beneficial in uplifting the tone of local governmental affairs."

Thousands of women in Japan are filling men's places in trade and industry.

Women in Berlin have been elected magistrates.

**WHEREAS, The 1917 Legislature of Indiana granted the women of the state Partial Suffrage; and**

**WHEREAS, States and nations have gone further in the march of democracy by granting their women full suffrage; therefore be it**

**RESOLVED, That the Municipal League of Indiana, assembled in Shelbyville, July 11th, 1917, does hereby recommend full and equal suffrage for women in both state and nation.**

# Woman Suffrage in a New Entente

By Betty Graeme

THE effect of the Franco-American Alliance on the women of France was graphically set forth by Mme. Edith Pattou during a recent call at the New York Headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mme. Pattou, author of "Causeries en France," has spent many years in France and is in close touch with the feminist movement there. She maintains that the passage of the Federal Amendment granting suffrage to the women of the United States will give a great impetus to the feminist movement in France.

"Feminism," she hastens to explain, "is not a name that shelters unnatural and unwomanly impulses, as some well-meaning persons seem to think. It is merely the amplification of the French noun '*femme*' to include the activities and aims of woman in her onward progress."

France is so popular in America just now that perhaps it may help to be reminded that it is to France that we are indebted for that ticklish word "feminism," that bogey word with which even suffragists—who are supposed to be people of balance and culture—have been conjured in late years. Amplification of our Anglo-Saxon word woman, "womanly," "womanhood," does not plague the most finicky ears, but "*femme*—feminism." Opponents of woman suffrage have been wont to bridge the gap with an hysterical shriek.

Mme. Pattou says the feminist movement has been going on in France for three hundred years, but that suffrage interest is of very modern growth. She points out that in the time of Shakespeare English women were practically uneducated; that when Cervantes was writing, Spanish women were ignorant of all save religious instruction; but that during the same period in France the higher education of women offered a target for the ever ready wit of Molière.

This is the point insisted on by Jean Finot, writing on the problem of the sexes, with claims of French priority in feminist progress which must be surprising to those unfamiliar with the names of Theroigne de Mericourt and Olympe de Gouges. "The first feminist organizations had their dawn in France." It was left for the practical Anglo-Saxon woman to give to feminism a more exact organization. But the impulse of the feminist movement Finot traces to France and to 1789. This is, to be sure, to take no account of Mary Astell, pleading for a college for women in England a good one hundred years earlier. But it is a fact that Olympe de Gouges's Declaration of Woman's Rights preceded Mary Wollstonecraft's Vindication of Woman's Rights by a few years, and Theroigne de Mericourt, with her votes-for-women street meeting on the Place Louis XV, preceded both. Then came Napoleon with his detestable code Napoleonic and the tumult in the hearts of women was—not stilled—but pent up for its very life's sake. Fifty years later it burst the bounds again. The Woman Rights Convention in Geneva, N. Y., was not the only gathering of that character in 1848. A delegation of the representatives of the Rights of Woman was received at the Hotel de Ville and some fine promises were made the women—apparently for the sake of breaking them. Then another stifling and another resurgence. Maria Deraismes, Mme. Hubertine Auclert, who founded the paper "La Citoyenne," Mme. Vincent, Mme. Clemence-Royer, identified with the Union Universelle des Femmes, Mme. Jeanne Schmahl, to whom is accredited the securing to woman of the ownership of her own wages; Mme. Schlumberger, the present president of the "L'Union française pour le Suffrage des Femmes"—these are a few of the names that have made French feminist history during the last generation.

MME. EDITH PATTOU

*"The French will dally with an idea at which any other nation will shy in sheer fright."*

French women have maintained their lead, declares Mme. Pattou, pointing out that they were eligible to professions long before the women of other nations. Moreover, "the French woman has all along enjoyed that delectable independence of the woman who brings something into the partnership of marriage. Rich or poor she has her dowry." Had she concentrated upon political enfranchisement sooner, she would have obtained it, in Mme. Pattou's opinion.

For the map of Europe has been altered more than once by the women of France.

"When I returned to France in 1914, after a five years' absence, I was amazed at the hold on the popular imagination that votes for women had taken—and this in spite of the nearness of the militants whom the French deplore and fear. The Frenchwomen will get the vote as did the women of the Western states: Because the Frenchman reasons as does the Westerner, 'Our women are different.' Ergo, it must be right that they should have the vote. It is noteworthy that the Franco-American entente is the closest of the many entangling alliances of this war. It is founded not only upon traditional friendship but upon temperamental congeniality. The French and the Americans have many things in common, and fighting shoulder to shoulder for the same cause, for the same high ideals, will bring about a clearer realization of their common destiny in complete democracy. It is because of this kinship, this blood tie of democracy, that the enactment of a statute granting universal suffrage to American women would have such a profound effect upon the political recognition of the women of France.

"The French women will be enfranchised, not as a reward of virtue, not as a premium on good behavior, such as the English propose in granting suffrage to women—as if a child were given a second helping of dessert for keeping quiet when company is present—but as a constructive measure, because of the influence for good that women will bring to bear on political affairs.

"When M. Flandin introduced the last suffrage measure in the Chamber of Deputies he said: "I am happy to have the honor of reporting this measure, and recommend that it be given the serious attention of this assemblage. We need the assistance of women in the reconstruction of the nation, not only after the war is over but now, at this time, and in the rebuilding politically as well as economically of that portion of the nation which is being

evacuated by the enemy. And we owe it to our women for the magnificent services rendered by them in field and factory."

"In the Spring of 1914, *La Journal*, one of the great newspapers of Paris, recognizing the pertinence of suffrage news, devoted a daily column to interviews with writers, publicists, legal, army and naval lights, nobles. I remember seeing a statement from the Prince of Monaco, upon his return from America. He announced himself much impressed by seeing women of the Western states casting their ballots, and he spoke strongly for equal suffrage, declaring that he should enfranchise the women in his own tiny domain.

"A room in the *Journal* building which is very centrally located, was donated to the suffragists. Here twice a week speakers from the 45 suffrage associations of Paris spoke.* It was as though the New York *Times* were to show this enthusiasm for and give this space to the cause.

"The *Journal* once took a '*vote blanc*' or straw ballot on suffrage. A ballot was printed on the front page each day. At the head was written '*Je desire voter*,' with space below for signature and address. Each day the list of names was published. The *Journal* said that if the vote reached 200,000 it would be counted as a victory for the suffragists. When a final count was made it lacked three votes of 900,000! The *Journal* also took up editorially the possibility of having a woman one day as president of the Republic and applauded the idea; the line of argument being that since the President was more or less of a figure-head, a symbol of government, it would be much more attractive and graceful to have a beautiful woman acting in that capacity than a little old man with a grey beard like M. Fallière, or a little old man with a black beard like M. Poincairé, an argument particularly pleasing to Gallic humor.

"The Frenchman's attitude toward innovation is quite different from that of the Anglo-Saxon. His position is one of speculative interest. The Frenchman says 'Why not!'—the Englishman says 'Certainly not.' The Frenchman will dally with an idea at which any other nation will shy in sheer fright. In France there has never been an organized opposition to suffrage. It is, I suppose, because the French have too great a sense of humor. Only an utter lack of humor could advance the arguments that are opposed to equal suffrage. That is why men say women have no funny bone.

"As in some of the Middle States of America, the French propose to enfranchise women by degrees. The Buisson bill aims to grant municipal suffrage with the right to serve as mayors and upon aldermanic boards; later to permit them to vote for president and members of the Chamber of Deputies, and last for members of the Senate and Council.

"In liberating the women of their own nation, —bound up in the superhuman exertion of winning the war, American men will stimulate Frenchmen to further action on suffrage. And the French woman, bound up in the business of winning the war, needs that help. Can the American man refuse such an opportunity?"

French suffragists, at a recent congress of the Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes, held in Paris, made this declaration: "We strongly believe in the self-propagating powers of feminine suffrage. The successes in America and in England as well as the hopes for Russia, though still somewhat vague, are all so many successes for the women of France."

CAN WOMEN DO JURY DUTY?

*Staged by l'Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes. From left to right: M. Bebour, the General Secretary of the organization in Paris; Mme. Rebour, Adjunct Secretary; Mme. Mirman, Vice President and one of the editors of "La Francaise"; Mme. de Witt-Schlumberger, President; Mme. Brunschwigg, Secretary General of the movement; M. Cremieux, their Councellor; Mme. Maria Verone, and M. Nolent, an advocat.*

Improvement in the lot of women and children, so vital to the welfare of the race, is the main object of women's demand for the vote in the view of these suffragists of France. They are working under the leadership of Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, president of the Union Française. During the year the Union has reaped some reward for its efforts to secure the proper guardianship of children and to open up further educational and industrial opportunities for women. But it was the sense of the Congress that all such efforts were wellnigh powerless without the vote. The following resolution was therefore passed:

"That this congress, considering that it is just to give woman her share in the responsibility of the political life of the country; that what French women have accomplished during the war is of a nature to convince the most disbelieving of their aptitude to exercise the rights claimed; that the reorganization of the country after the war cannot be complete without the collaboration of women, thanks the Universal Suffrage Commission for their reception of the delegation of Suffrage Societies, and takes note of the vote of February 14, 1917; but it regrets the step back which this vote shows on the original bill, and it maintains the political equality of men and women. It finally insists on the necessity for bringing M. Flandin's report before the Chamber as soon as possible so that women may be able to take part in the forthcoming Municipal Councils."

The congress then proceeded to discuss a number of measures dealing with the protection of women and children in factories, and the question of salaries, a report upon which was read by Mlle. Bigot.† An interesting report on secondary education for women was also read by Madame Pichon-Landry. At the close of the discussion on educational reform the congress passed a resolution in which it stated that "since, in educational matters, we are of the opinion that the question of principle should be placed first and without any ambiguity, while yet we admit that practical necessities and possibilities of realization must be taken into account, we recommend that in all forms of education, a uniform culture shall be assured to girls and to boys, with a minimum of feminine or masculine specialization. That while awaiting the reforms which will certainly have to be introduced into the secondary education for boys, the preparation for the 'baccalaureate' shall be officially introduced into State educational establishments on equal conditions for both young men and women, and that, provisionally, the diploma shall be preserved and shall be given greater value by the modification of examination."

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## Where Women Do Not Vote

IT has been effectively demonstrated that there are certain positions in public service for which women are particularly qualified. The successful work done by Mrs. Edith W. Pierce, the capable, efficient inspector of highways for Philadelphia, has attracted the interest of women all over the country, and her dismissal by the city administration was regarded with widespread disapproval.

"The city loses a respected employe, and at the same time a cause of needless irritation to some citizens is created. Her removal, to which Director Datesman should not have given his consent, and the manner in which it was done are distinctly discouraging to all public employes who are trying to do their duty fairly and honestly," says the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*.

* Jean Finot was a frequent speaker at these meetings.

† French women need the vote to equalize their pay. French munition workers are paid one-half of men's wages. Women's strikes in France, ever since the war began, are because women are so underpaid as to be physically unfit to keep on with their work.

# Back Talks With Our Men

***Everett Wheeler and Elihu Root Among the Chippewas***

Old Indian men make a noise like Elihu Root and Everett Wheeler. Old men Chippewas on the Fond du Lac Reservation objected to Cora Coffey's being seated in the Indian Council on the ground that—give you one guess! Right-o!—"the innovation was dangerous."

***Watch Your Step, Young Man!***

It is admitted that Paris postwomen can deliver more mail and faster than postmen. Women are now ticket sellers, crossing guards, car shop workers, signal operators and freight office clerks in the U. S. A. Pennsylvania R. R. has adopted them in some of these departments and takes more August 1st.

So many women have applied for positions as yeoman in the Navy that Captain Taylor will now permit them to serve as cooks and in hospital units.

Several Russian women have dragged their slacker husbands to the conscription bureau at Petrograd.

***Still Protecting "the Sex"***

Maine mill owners by use of referendum have put off law diminishing hours of labor of women and children.

National Child Labor Committee and Federal Council of Churches have had to issue warning to Legislatures and public against child factory labor.

***Food for a Little Thought***

Women's City Club, Cosmopolitan Club and Mayor's Committee of women publish a food bulletin. They urge women to consider the nation's supply of food in making their purchases.

Mrs. Selma Kihlgren, adviser to the Mayor's Food Committee, supports herself and four children on $12 a week. Dear, dear, women are wasteful!

Housewives find that 225,000 pounds of food are wasted each week through carelessness in shipping, etc.

***Here's to Our Almost Father***

Speaker Champ Clark has been referred to as the *almost* Father of Woman Suffrage, in an editorial in a New York paper. The step kinship is hereby dutifully recognized.

***Soldiers and Their Dependents***

Conscriptable young men of good earning capacity are much exercised over this phase of the war draft—they will have to leave their families virtually helpless financially. They say they are willing to be patriotic and go to war but they want somebody to pay a salary to their wives while they are being shot at. What it means, for instance, to the family of a young newspaper man, whose name is drawn, is that a salary of about $40.00 a week is to be taken from a wife and child who have no capital to fall back on. They want the suffragists to help agitate the matter. And of course the suffragists will.

***Out of the Mouths of Babes***

When the five-year-old grandson of Mrs. Nettie L. Chase, of Maine, was asked to quote a verse from the Bible, he said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for suffrage is the Kingdom of Heaven."

***Suffrage Towns a Florida Style***

It is now stylish in Florida for a suffrage town to point to itself with pride as the only suffrage town in Florida. Thus gloats Moorehaven, which has just elected a woman mayor, Mrs. Marion N. Horwitz. But there are eight suffrage towns in Florida, including Moorehaven. The others are Fellsmere, Cocoa, Aurantia, Orange City, West Palm Beach, Deland, and Florence Villa.

***Note This, Harold!***

According to W. H. Packer, superintendent of the Ohio State Stove Co., "women workers are swifter, more careful, steadier and more adaptable than men." Also, "they are more ambitious and less given to watching the clock."

***What Will the Lady Have?***

Sixty-four years ago Susan B. Anthony rose to her feet one day and said "Mr. President." It was at a state teachers' convention and the gentleman addressed nearly died of shock. When he could find his voice he said with withering, or maybe blithering, sarcasm, "And what will the lady have?"

What the lady would have was some recognition of women in teacher's conclaves. The lady got it the other day, in the person of Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, of Denver, who was elected president of the National Education Association—the second woman in the world to receive such honor. The first was Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

***Our Different Point of View***

"It seems to us that those people who say that propaganda for woman suffrage should cease at this time have no real grasp of the situation. They must think of the enfranchisement of women as a kind of philanthropy, not worthy of attention when serious business is at hand, and they must think of the vote as something possibly desirable but not of fundamental importance. We suffragists take an entirely different view. We are trying to secure enfranchisement in order that we may have a real democracy in this country. We believe in democracy with all our souls. I suppose there is no body of people in the country to whom democracy is such a passion as it is to us"—to quote from Mrs. Theodora Youmans, of Wisconsin.


**!!! CITIZENS !!!**

**MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICA**

**WE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS *of the* GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS FOR WAR WORK!**

**PETITION THE SECRETARY OF WAR *and* THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO DEMAND THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS OF INDUSTRY FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS**

1. Adult labor.
2. Wages—
   a. The highest prevailing rate of wages in the industry which the contract affects.
   b. Equal pay for equal work.
   c. Those trades where there is no wage standard whatsoever shall be placed in the hands of an adjustment committee.
   d. That all wages be adjusted from time to time to meet the increased cost of living—by this committee—and that other wage questions be submitted to it.
3. The eight-hour day.
4. One day rest in seven.
5. Prohibition of night work for women.
6. Standards of sanitation and fire protection.
7. Protection against over-fatigue and industrial diseases.
8. Prohibition of tenement house labor.
9. Exemption from the call into industry of women having small children needing their care.
10. Exemption from the call into industry of women two months before and after child birth.

**Adopted by the Delegates to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Held in Kansas City, June 4 to 9, 1917.**

*Write for pamphlet presenting full report of the Committee on Women's Work in Wartime*

*Published by*

**THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA**

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## The Woman Citizen Goes Shopping

MAYBE there is nothing new under the sun but it is remarkable how many guises old friends can wear. A quaint design in gold on lacquer puts a new face upon the situation for a tip-top table and enables it to present a brave front to the world when backed into a corner. It comes in two sizes; 28 inches high and 22 inches in diameter it is priced at $20; 22 inches high, 16 inches in diameter, at $11.50. A little lacquer is a dangerous thing because it makes you want more; a Chinese tea wagon, for instance, with a gaily decorated, removable tray, complete, $24. Or perhaps an Oriental lamp of lacquer and gold would loose your purse strings or steal your sleep. The black parchment shade presents a brief for gilded life displayed upon its surface. $22.50.

* * *

But perhaps you have hung your harp on a willow tree and naught but willow-wear can win your shekels. Then, if you had the right thing to put in it, a fascinating little crib of willow would tempt you. It is designed after the ark and flaunts rockers in the face of frowning disciplinarians who would warn young mothers off the rocks and save the child from being spoiled. Twin wicker tables, divided in a biased manner on party lines, may be fitted into opposite corners of the room and made to serve as catch-alls or, united upon the principle of affinity, will be found useful as well as novel and ornamental. $10 each. When properly cushioned, a harbor settle offers a haven of rest at $25. But the noblest willow of them all is a "round tower" tea table that affords an excuse for close communion by unifying two chairs with a tea table between and forming a place for confidences on any summer veranda or sheltered garden nook. Price, $35.

* * *

Open-faced salt cellars of a new pottery called "Ruskin," are sold at a dollar apiece and a set would make a charming gift. They are like bright bits of sunlight in the golden gleam of the high glaze. A deep bowl of the same ware sells at $9, and a broad, shallow one at $13.50. Beside the gold color it is to be had in rich copper tone and turquoise.

* * *

To place in front of the burnt-out fires of yesterday comes a metal fire screen, gaily decorated; it covers up the ashes of the past with promise of a brighter day for $10.

* * *

Not all the perfumes of Araby could serve poor, guilty Lady Macbeth's need, but a cunningly devised incense set adds to its refreshing fragrance a potent spell before which mosquitoes are said to pick up their long-standing bills and depart. By mail, prepaid, $1, it will be found a friend indeed to any summer home.

* * *

What is summer without the ever present white piqué skirt? One with pockets that would gratify a small boy, much less the hitherto pocketless girl, is priced at $3.95. With a dimity waist at $1.90, and a silk sweater it is suitable for nearly all seasonable needs.

* * *

Did you ever meet a polar bear, did you ever wish to meet one? Well, the polar bear on an ice-tub of engraved glass, with silver plated rim and handle is well met on a hot day. Eight and a half inches in height, it costs $7.50.

* * *

The camper and the picnicker are encouraged to ply their trade by indulgent manufacturers who offer new devices that tempt the unwary to turn an occasional holiday into a back-to-nature festivity. For those who must dispute their feast-day food with the ants, there is a folding-grate broiler. The stand is set up over the camp fire and serves to keep the coffee hot while the fish is cooking on the broiler which fits in below. The grate is 12 by 14 inches and weighs 36 ounces. Price $1.25. The broiler is 12 by 12, and costs 35 cents.

* * *

There is a compact little sewing set for the soldier boy that contains scissors, safety-pins, needles, pins, thread, darning cotton, buttons, wax, etc., in a khaki case with pockets and flaps. There isn't room for a crease when it is compactly rolled into a small package that weighs 4 ounces and costs $1.

* * *

Every Jack must have his Jill, they say. A cunning pair that exercise more skill in distributing light than in carrying water are equipped with electric lights. Price, $7.50 for the pair. Or purchase Jack for $4.00 and Jill will come tumbling after at the same price.

* * *

Roman scarfs of knitted silk measuring 12 to 18 inches in width and a yard to a yard and a half long, are an additional protection against the evening chill and lend that touch of color that makes the whole world kin. $5.95 to $7.50 each.

* * *

If you don't wear khaki what do you wear? Everybody's doing it and no wardrobe is complete without at least one khaki garment. A plain, unvarnished khaki skirt built for service only has patch-pockets, strap, belt and buttons down the front. Price, $1.95.

* * *

Where are you going, my pretty maid? To spend a week end, sir, she said. And where is your luggage, my pretty maid? Right in this handbag, sir, she said, holding out one of the new patent leather "vacation" bags that look little larger than last year's pocketbook, but, owing perhaps to the high cost of dressing, now suffice to hold all one really needs. They are moiré-lined, and contain a mirror and purse. Price, $5.00. A stouter, larger bag on the same order, more fully equipped, sells for $12. B. G.

* * *

(Names of shops from which the articles mentioned in these columns can be obtained will be supplied on application. Address Woman Citizen Shopper, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.)


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